REMARKS

Introduction and status of the claims

• This application has been reviewed in light of the Office Action mailed on December 9, 2010.

• Claims 1-4, 6-8, 10, 15, 16, and 18-21 are now pending in this application.

• Claims 1, 8, 16, and 18 have been amended.

• Claim 13 has been canceled without prejudice or disclaimer of subject matter.

• Claims 20 and 21 have been added.

• Claims 1, 8, and 16 are in independent form.

The claim amendments

Applicant has the following comments on the claim amendments presented herein.

In the amended claims, independent claims 1 and 8 now recite that the dynamic layer comprises a handling algorithm for each preposition in a limited set of prepositions, and that processing the intentional layer involves identifying one preposition in the intentional address and uncovering the user's intention by the handling algorithm associated with the preposition.

Independent claim 16 has been amended in a similar manner.

Support for these amendments can be found, e.g., in previous claim 16 and in the originally filed WO 2005/057433A1 (the PCT application of this application), most examples and in particular page 17, line 26, to page 18, line 9, and Figures 2 and 3.[1]

---

[1] It is of course to be understood that the references to various portions of the present application are by way of illustration and example only, and that the claims are not limited by the details shown in the portions referred to.

In the amended claims, new claims 20 and 21 corresponding to prior claim 18 have been added, and redundant claim 13 has been canceled.

Applicant submits that the amendments add no new matter.

The rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

Claims 1-4, 6-8, 10, 13, 15-16, 18, and 19 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2008/0016233 to Schneider in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,741,988 to Wakefield.

Schneider relates to processing DNS friendly identifiers. Wakefield relates to relational text index creation and searching.

Schneider discusses parsing in DNS in some detail. The method of Schneider is similar to parsing of expressions used in conventional web servers such as, for example, Apache.

Wakefield discusses how to parse unstructured data. Part of the algorithm involves identifying preposition phrases, noun phrases, etc. Applicant respectfully submits that although preposition phrases are likely to involve identification of preposition, the parsing of Wakefield is far more extensive than a lookup in a table and selecting a handling algorithm based on the preposition, as specified in the claims of the present invention.

Moreover, Wakefield concerns parsing a large body of unstructured text, whereas the present invention concerns a limited intentional address entered in an address field, e.g., the URL-field of a web browser, and hence can be parsed and resolved in a manner far less extensive, and hence faster. For example, 'from.bozzo.com' can easily be distinguished from 'at.bonzzo.com' in any standard address parser, and does not require the time and resources of Wakefield's method.

Furthermore, creating an RTI for a simple address expression as taught in Wakefield would be irrational. As stated in *KSR*:

> ... [R]ejections on obviousness cannot be sustained by mere conclusory statements; instead there must be some articulated reasoning with some **rational underpinning** to support the legal conclusion of obviousness. MPEP 2141.III, quoting *KSR International Co. v. Teleflex Inc.*, 550 U.S. 398, 82 USPQ2d 1385, 1396 (2007). (Emphasis added.)

Applicant notes that although Schneider discusses parsing by a web server in detail, he is unaware of the simplifications following from the use of prepositions to subdivide an intentional address. Neither Schneider nor Wakefield, whether considered either separately or in any permissible combination (if any) teaches or even suggests using a limited set of prepositions to enhance parsing of an intentional address entered in a user interface. Hence, Schneider in view of Wakefield would not suggest or result in the present invention. In other words, the present invention would not be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of filing, and Applicant respectfully requests that the objections be withdrawn.

For at least the foregoing reasons, independent claims 1, 8, and 16 are seen to be clearly allowable over the cited references.
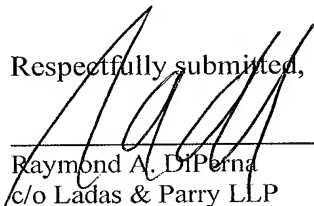
The dependent claims

The other claims in this application are each dependent from one or another of the independent claims discussed above and are therefore believed patentable for the same reasons. Since each dependent claim is also deemed to define an additional aspect of the invention, however, the individual reconsideration of the patentability of each on its own merits is respectfully requested.

Conclusion

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, Applicant respectfully requests

favorable reconsideration and early passage to issue of the present application.

Respectfully submitted,

Raymond A. DiPerna
c/o Ladas & Parry LLP
1040 Avenue of the Americas
New York, New York 10018-3738
Reg. No. 44063
Tel. No. (212) 708-1950